SPAIN.

The Slavery Abolition Bill in the Parliament-The Report on the Porto Rico Case Almost Prepared-The Cuba Sale Question.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

MADRID, Jan. 22, 1873. The special committee of Congress on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico will, probably, pre

sent their report to that body to-morrow. The question of indemnification of slave owners has been settled and details alone delay the report. The committee will propose that the eman cipation of the slaves shall be complete four months after promulgation of the passage of the bill. The Cortes will commence to discuss the bill at an early

Marshal Serrano and the conservative Deputies will decide to-day upon the course they intend to

THE CUBA HOLD-FAST RESOLVES. The members of the late Cabinet publish a de claration to-day repudiating the idea that they favored the sale of the island of Cuba.

THE ARMY CONSCRIPTION BILL. Congress was engaged to-day debating the bill providing for compulsory service in the army.

SENOR ZORRILLA INVALIDED. Señor Ruiz Zorrilla, the Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, has been indisposed in health, buf is recovered.

ENGLAND.

The Policy of Conciliation Toward America-Rev. Dr. Pusey Sick Unto Death-Lord Lytton's Funeral.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1873. Right Honorable Viscount Bury, Member of Parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed, delivered a lecture at the Colonial Institute in this city last night on the Treaty of Washington, which he thought was satisfactory as increasing the friendship between Great Britain and the United States. DR. PUSEY AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

A despatch from Genoa says the Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey, D. D., the well-known English divine, is dangerously ill in that city. His friends have been telegraphed for and are hastening to his bedside. Dr. Pusey is now in his seventy-third

LORD LATTON'S PUNERAL The remains of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton will be buried at Knebworth to-morrow.

THE BONAPARTES.

Caucus of the Exiled French Dynasts at Chiselhurst-The Prince Imperial-His Guidance and Motto.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON Jan. 22, 1873. It is reported that a conference has been held at Chiselhurst, and it was decided that the Empress Eugénie and Prince Jerome Napoleon should be the political guardians of the Prince Imperial and therefore direct the movements of the party.

It is said no manifesto announcing the intentions of the Bonapartists will be issued, nor will any proclamation be published. The Prince Imperial will not be called "Napoleon

IV.," but will be known as Count Pierrefonds. He has adopted as his motto-"strength, but not im-

FRANCE.

Post Obit Prayers for Napoleon-Communist Convicts Executed-Republican Vindication at the Red Post of Satory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 22, 1873. Masses for the repose of the soul of the late ex-Emperor Napoleon were celebrated in a number of the churches of this city to-day, and large crowds attended the services.

COMMUNISTS CONVICT AT THE DEATH POST. The men Fenoully, Decamp and Benot, condemned Communists, were shot early this morn. ing on Satory Plain. Fenoully died without utter-

Decamp's last words were :- "I die assassinated. Down with false witnesses, lawyers and Thiers!" Benot died cheering

mune and the army." Only one volley was fired, as all died instantaneously. There were but few spectators on the

ground to witness the execution CONSTITUTIONAL ELABORATION. The Committee of Thirty have agreed to a amendment, proposed by M. Decades, to the first article of the constitutional project reported by its sub-committee, whereby the President i

allowed to address the Assembly only on the bills before it.
THE SEINE RISING TO OVERFLOW. The water in the River Seine is again very high. It has risen a metre and sixty centimetres above the

ordinary height, and another inundation is feared. GERMANY.

Court Mourning for a Conquered Imperialist.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 22, 1873 By order of His Majesty the Emperor William the German Court will go into mourning one week or Napoleon.

RUSSIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 22, 1873. There is an extensive emigration movement to america among the German colonists in Russia one hundred and twenty families have left

PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23-5:30 A. M. The Persian Minister in this city authorizes the contradiction of the report that Persia has made a secret treaty ceding territory to Russia.

COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

More City Officials To Be Indicted. The Executive Committee of the New York City Council of Political Reform are still hard at work. A committee will be sent to Albany to urge the pasage of several bills before the Legislature Ore of these bills proposes the removal of all the Justices of the Police and Marine Courts, and the appointment of new and capable Judges. Mr. H. N. Beers, the secretary of the Executive Committee, told a HERALD reporter that five out of one of the present Police Justices had not even a common English school education, am led disreputable lives—were, in lact, "street renghs"—and only one out of the nine pream led disreputable lives—were, in fact, "sreet roughs"—and only one out of the nine pretended to know something about law. He said there were many gross and flagrant abuses in the
Potice Courts, and that there was too much partisabship. "We propose to have these places filled
by capable and upright lawyers, and men of high
social standing," Mr. Beers added. The committee
have pursued their investigations into the conduct
of city officials and others, and have discovered
abuses and frauds which, in the opinion of the committee, will warrant the Grand Jury in finding indictments against four, perhaps are, men now promdictments against four, perhaps ave, men now prominently connected with the city government. Mr. Beers said it would not be prudent to give their names until the Grand Jury had taken action on names until the Grand Jury had taken action on these cases. The committee are waiting now to present these cases to a proper Grand Jury. The following are the names of the members of the committee:—william H. Nellson, President; H. N. Beers, Secretary; A. R. Wetmore, Robert Hoe, Dorman B. Eaton, John Stephenson, H. J. Scudder, John R. Voorhis, Dexter A. Hawkins, A. C. Post, John Wheeler, J. C. Jakson, George W. Lane, Phillipp Bissinger, D. Willis James, James M. Balated, John Falconer, J. C. Havemeyer, J. P. Crosby, James Emott, Julius W. Tiemann and Joseph B.

PORT DEPOSIT.

Visit of the Herald Reporter to the Scene of Destruction-Great Fears of Further Ironble When the Gorge Breaks-Scenes in and Around the Town.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Jan. 21, 1873. In 1857 there was an ice gorge in the river at this point, the consequences of which were of greater noment than the present one up to this writing-The residents of this little hamlet, with an abidin recollection of the "gorge of 1857" and the evidences of present destruction of their property, are not without grave fears of impending calamity of a fearful nature before this gorge has broken. Imagine for a moment a solid sea of ice piled in huge jagged masses for a distance of eight miles in length from one to two miles in breadth, and in places from twenty to fifty feet in depth. I am not overesti mating the panorama at my feet when I assure you that I am new looking on such a scene. In place this ice is piled fifteen feet above the usual water level, and I am assured by a gentleman of probity that the scenes near "McCall's Ferry," some twenty miles above us, almost beggar description. In one place in that neighborhood, where the river is narrow, the ice is piled twenty feet high! As stated in my despatches of this date the

CAUSE OF THESE PERIODICAL OVERFLOWS is directly traceable to the carelessness of the people. A boom extends accross the river some two

is directly traceable to the carclessness of the people. A boom extends accross the river some two miles below here and is kept closed the year round. If they would open it when cold weather sets in and allow the fee to flow off into Chesapeake Bay, five miles below here, there would be no trouble from Ice gorges, but they prefer to trust to luck and suffer for their foothardiness by the loss of their property and the jeopardy of their lives. The river is no higher than usual; the fee blocks up the channel, and the water is forced over the banks. This is natural, and it appears very strange that this fact is not recognized in time. That part of Port Deposit fronting immediately on the river is very low, and it is here the water seeks and finds an outlet. When it starts nothing can resist its headlong course, and houses, barns and lumber share a common fate. It is a strange sight to see people exchanging visits

ROM HOUNE TO HOUSE IN BOATS, and these boats being rowed through the principal street, while such as have a house left have removed from their ground floors and celiars to the second and third stories. The railroad tracks of the Maryland Central and Port Deposit branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads are at this writing covered with five feet of running water, while the station houses are floating around from one end of the town to stay the destruction. There are thousands of dollars' worth of lumber and shingle floating about between the wall of ice and the town, and it might all be saved by very little effort, if the effort is made at once; but every one—I mean the male portion of the population—is standing about the corners wondering where the destruction will end. I heard a man say, "If the ice gives way above we will lose all that lumber, I reckon." I "reckon" they ought to lose it.

It is impossible to pass through the lower part of the town except in boats. To get to the telegraph office this afternoon I was obliged to walk over the mountain and so through the upper par

The upper part of the town answers to the ele The upper part of the town answers to the eigant synonym of Rock Run. Rock Run was in a very bad condition. The water, to the depth of five and six feet, was eddying and whiring through the town, and, like Port Deposit, the inhabitants had "moved their cellars up into the garret." The belies of the town came for their letters in skiffs and received them through the second story windows. Little darkies and white boys were attempting perilous feats of navigation on raits constructed of boards which they had "found" in the water.

LATER DETAILS.

The Ice Gorge Threatening Greater Destruction.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Jan. 22, 1873. The telegraph office has been opened in the sec ond story of the operator's residence. The river is falling slowly.

The gorge of ice is still thirty feet high. The only danger now is the rise above coming down on this gorge, which would sweep away half the town. The damage already is immense.

Condition of the Susquehanna Else where.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 22, 1873. COLUMBIA, Pa., Jan. 22, 1873.
The Susquehanna has gorged above the dar
The river rose two feet last night.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Jan. 23-1 A. M. Probabilities.

For New England, winds veering to northeasterly and southeasterly and increasing cloudiness, with rain and snow during Thursday night; for the Middle States, fresh and brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature, cloudy weather and rain, except northern portion probably for the South Atlantic States, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain; for the Western Gulf States and northward to Wisconsin and Minnesota, rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk westerly to northerly winds and clear and clearing weather; and these conditions gradually extend eastward over Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia during the afternoon and evening, and over the South Atlantic and Middle States. probably, during Thursday night.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building :-

| 1872 | 1873 | 1872 | 1873 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 | 1875 |

MRS. WHARTON.

The Testimony for the Prosecution Closed-The Defence Rebutting the Poison Theory in the Case of Mr. Van

In the Wharton trial to-day Professor Mullett, of the University of Virginia, and Professor William P. Tonry, of Maryland, were examined as medical experts, at the conclusion of which Mr. Revel an-nounced that the examination of witnesses was closed on the part of the State.

Mrs. Crawford Neilson was then called for the

defence and examined at some length in regard to the health of Van Ness, whom she had known intimately for nine or ten years. Witness stated that Van Ness had often spoken to her of his health: in the May preceding his attack at Mrs. Whar-ton's Van Ness had told witness ne was in a bad ton's Van Ness had told witness ne was in a bad state of health, and feared his symptoms might indicate the approach of anopiexy; he put his hand to the back of his neck and complained that his muscles were swollen; he also complained of constant pain in his head and throat; witness saw him no more until the day he was removed from Mrs. Wharton's; he then reminded her of a former conversation, and said he had always feared apoplexy, and it had come. Witness mentioned other conversations held with Mr. Van Ness.

Miss Rosa Neilson and Mr. J. Crawford Neilson were next examined. The latter testified:—I was at Mrs. Wharton's on Wednesday, the day when a tumbler was produced containing a deposit, said to be tarier emetic; I took the tumber in my hands, and with the blade of a penknie placed a small particle of the sediment on my tongue; I perceived no biting acid taste, and said so to those around me.

Cross-examined—Dr. Williams, Mr. Hutton and

around me.

Cross-examined—Dr. Williams, Mr. Hutton and Mrs. Loney were present when I tasted the sediment; I remarked that it possessed no flavor: I tried it because I had heard from Dr. Williams and others that the sediment had affected himself and Mrs. Van Ness; some one told me. I think Mr. Hutton, that Mrs. Julia Van Ness' mouth had been made sore by the sediment; the deposit tasted neither like sugar/nor salt; I received the tumbler from Mrs. Loney's hands.

At the conclusion of Mr. Nellson's testimony the Conrt adjourned. Court ad ourned.

THE BOGY BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

ST. Louis, Jan. 22, 1873. So far as reported at this hour nothing has been ascertained by the Bribery Investigating Committee at jefferson by which the direct tender or ac-ceptance of money can be fastened upon any mem-ber of the Legislature.

OBITUARY.

Thomas A. Shock.

Chief Engineer Thomas A. Shock, of the United States Navy, died on the 21st instant, at the Navy Yard at Charlestown, aged forty-one years. Mr. Shock was eminent in his profession and a very able and zealous officer.

Grand Duchess Helene Paulovna

By telegram from St. Petersburg, under date o yesterday, we are informed of the death of the yesterday, we are informed of the death of the Grand Duchess Helene Paulovna, of the imperial family of the Romanoffs. She was daughter of Paul, Prince of Wurtemburg, and born on the 9th of January, in the year 1807. Her German name was Frederika Chariotte Maria, but she became Helene Paulovna and a Russian Grand Duchess on her marriage with the uncle of the present Czar Alexander. The lady was "proprietor," or patron, of a regiment of Russian dragoons.

REV. EDWAED B. PUSEY, D. D.

Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey, Doctor of Divinity. lies at the point of death in Genoa. This intelligence was reported to us last night by telegram from the Italian city.

Edward Bouverie Pusey is in the seventy-third year of his age. His physical prostration is so com-plete and so near to mortal that his relatives and friends, who were telegraphed to from Genos, are to-day hastening to his bedside from various points in Europe, hoping to reach it previous to his decease. Dr. Pusey is son of the late Hon. Phillip Bouverie (half-brother of the Earl of Radnor), who assumed the name of Pusev by royal license. celebrated divine was born in the year 1800. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated Bachelor of Arts with high honors. He was ated Bachelor of Arts with high honors. He was subsequently elected to a fellowship at Oriel College, and took his degree of Master of Arts. In the year 1828 he was appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, a position to which is attached a canonry at Christ Church. His literary and theological services in the cause of the High Church party of Great Britain are well known. His efforts have tended in a very large degree to produce the most marked and remarkable effects on the cause of Christianity and the Churches all over the civilized world. He was one of the carliest and most constant contributors to the "Tracts for on the cause of Christianity and the Churches all over the civilized world. He was one of the carliest and most constant contributors to the "Tracts for the Times," and defended the main doctrines which these publications were intended to enforce in a variety of letters, pamphiers and newspaper writings. His name has been used, indeed, on account of his ability and zeal, to designate genereally the High Churchmen party in religion. He preached a sermon on the subject, "The Holy Eucharist," in the year 1843, in the course of which he came so near to an avowal of the Roman Catholic tenet of the Real Presence that he was suspended from the office of preaching before the University of Oxford. He then took up his pen and used it with great vigor for the promulgation of his theological ideas. He published very many works. These included a variety of sermons, adaptations of Roman Catholic books of devotion for the use of the English Established Church, elaborate treatises on baptism, the Eucharist, and marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Among his more remarkable efforts are "Remarks on Cathedral institutions," "Royal Supremacy," "Ancient Precedents," "Doctrine of the Real Presence Vindicated," "Real Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ," "History of the Councils of the Church," "Everlasting Punishment," "Church of England, a Portion of Christ's One Holy Catholic Church," and others.

A CRY FOR LIBERTY.

Meeting of Polish Exiles-Addresses in English, German, French, Hungarian and Polish.

A large number of Polish exiles, Germans and Hungarians, met last night at the New York Casino, corner of Houston and Mott streets, in order to commemorate the Polish revolution of 1863. Mr Xaviar Karczewski presided, and Mr. Jedrzejowski was elected Vice President. Messrs. Du Laurens Wisniowski, Herein and Feltner were elected hon orable Vice Presidents, and Mr. D'Alions acted as

Mr. FELIX KWAKOWSKI delivered the opening address in the Polish language, and Mr. Xaviar Kar-Czwski made a few remarks in English. He said Just as we all believe in the purity and virtu co our mothers and in the justice and mercy of God, so do we all believe that Poland will again be irec so do we all beneve that rotate will again be live and glorious. (Applause.) On the ruins of despot-ism the Poles will once more plant the bright flag of freedom." (Applause.) He submitted the following resolutions, which were re-cived with hearty ap-plause:—

resolutions, which were re-clived with hearty applications:

Whereas it is charged by the enemies of our fatherland that the struggle of 1833 was brought about by a small number of maciontents and noblemen in order to prevent the enfranchisement of the serts and Jews, then decreed or meditated by the Czar of Eussia:

Resolved, That these charges are false and mallcious libels, that our struggle was a strile for liberty, in which we were zealously supported both by late sorts and Jews.

Resolved, That our contempt and hatred for the oppressors of our uniortunate country remain unchanged and unabated.

pressors of our unfortunate country remain undurabated.

Resolved, That we firmly cling to the faith that Poland Resolved Resol

homage to her and Vienna halled her as her savior.

Mr. CLAUDE PELLETIER said, in French, that
France had always been the best friend of Poland,
and the French and Poles had always been found
fighting together for liberty and human rights. He
hoped that France would ever be in the front rank
of the defenders of Poland until the Polish nation
would take their preper place among the United
States of Europe. (Applause.)

States of Europe. (Applause.)
Mr. Malossay said, in Hungarian, that Poles had fought together with the Hungarians in 1848, that their blood had mingled, and that if they ever would have the opportunity the Hungarians would fight for Polish inberty. (Applause.)
Mr. JEDRZEJOWSKI said, in Polish, that the Poles in this country ought to remember on this day their brethren, who are in chains in Siberia and in prison. The Polish societies ought to keep together to be ready for the hour when the battle for freedom would again be renewed. (Lively applause.) plause.)
Mr. Bello then followed with an address in

GEORGIA.

Balloting for United States Senatorphens-Stephens Determined to Stand for Congress from the Eighth District. The following is the result of the first joint ballo to-day in the General Assembly for United States Senator:-Gordon, 84; Stephens, 71; Hill, 35; Fielder, 8; Ackerman, 14. The second ballot stood:—Gordon, 87; Stephens, 71; Hill, Fielder and Ackerman as before. Third ballot:—Gordon, 87; Stephens, 75; Hill, 32; Fielder, 4; Ackerman, 14. Fourth ballot:—Gordon, 95; Stephens, 75; Hill, 28; Ackerman, 14. Fifth ballot:—Gordon, 112; Stephens, 86; Ackerman, 14. Necesary to a choice, 107.

Stephens, 86; Ackerman, 14. Necesary to a choice, 107.

The election of General Gordon to the United States Senate is received with popular favor. It is believed that Mr. Stephens' opposition to the Cincinnati movement caused his deseat.

At a meeting of the Senators and Representatives of the Eighth Congressional district, held tonight, General Toombs in the chair, Stephens was unanimously requested to stand as a candidate for Congress for the seat made vacant by the death of General Wright, and all candidates declined in his favor. Mr. Stephens has accepted the nomination. The Governor will issue a proclamation for an election without delay. Mr. Stephens' health is improving. The nomination gives universal satisfaction.

ILLINOIS.

Oglesby Formally Elected to the United States Senate. SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 22, 1873.

The General Assembly in joint session to-day declared Richard J. Oglesby elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

NEVADA SENATORIAL ELECTION. VIRGINIA CITY, Jan. 22, 1872.

The Legislature met in joint convention to-day. The journals of yesterday's session were read, an nouncing the vote for Senator-Jones, 53; McCoy, 17; De Long, 1; McBeth, 1.

After the announcement of the vote Mr. Jones

was conducted to the Speaker's desk and made a lengthy speech, defending himself against the caarges that money had been corruptly used to secure his election, which charges, he said, had been made in the Eastern as well as in the Pacific coast press. He acknowledged that money had been ireely used and had himself disbursed largely; but it was only for the legimate campaign expenses. He declared himself in favor of the federal government controlling the channels of communication and the highways of commerce, and pledged himself to support measures for the regulation, equalization and reduction by the federal authorities of freight fares on all railroads, particularly those built wholly, or partity, by government subsidy, and lavors the project of postal telegraphy, without the expression of a preference for any particular scheme.

Senator Jones will start for the East about the middle of February. was conducted to the Speaker's desk and made middle of February.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22, 1873,

Messrs. Gorman, Southmeyd and Mitchell, members of the State Returning Board, left this even ing for Washington, with official returns of the state election held in November last. These gen-tlemen have been summoned to testify before the House Judiciary Committee. McKnery and Keliogg have each appointed a large number of tax assessors and collectors.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Electing Roscoe Conkling to the United States Senate.

Provisions of the Senate Bill to Establish New Quarantine Regulations.

Memorial of the Bar Association-Staten Island and New Jersey Suspension Bridge-In Memory of the Late Wm. H. Seward.

ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1873. The evidence of a great day at hand was to be found in the increased crowd of visitors around the Capitol to-day. The Agricultural Association, the State Military Association and the men interested in the charter are all here, and brass buttons, homespun and city store clothes are discernible in every corner-back of Senators' desks, in the few seats at present appropriated to visitors on the floor of the House, peering through the doors of the Court of Appeals and generally seeking out the sights of the capital. They probably enjoyed the sensation of seeing the

UNITED STATES SENATOR RE-ELECTED, among other novelties. For entirely fresh presid ing officers both the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker carried out the programme with remarkaernor certainly must have studied the ritual of the occasion for at least two weeks. The ceremony is not a long one. The Senators have to file into the Assembly Chamber, two by two, led by the Lieutenant Governor, take their seats in front of the members' desks and hear their Clerk read out their votes for Senator. The Clerk of the Assembly simultaneously reads out the vote of the members. Then the Lieutenant Governor selemnly declares Roscoe Conkling Senator in Congress for six years more, a hundred guns commence booming from the Capitol yard outside, the republican Senators and members applaud, and the thing is done. To-day the guns came so pat after Robin son's formal declaration of the election that a suspicion of electric communication prevailed, and it was confidently believed that Robinson had taken a lesson from Gilmore's conduct of the anvil chorus. Thus Roscoe is formally re-elected, and is over any agony he may have experienced.

Mr. Adams'

a lesson from Gilmore's conduct of the anvil chorus. Thus Roscoe is formally re-elected, and is over any agony he may have experienced.

Mr. Adams'

BILL TO ESTABLISH QUARANTINE in the Bay of New York was introduced to-day. It is very voluminous. It is intended to reach and cover all the disputed points of quarantine jurisdiction, the interference of merchants and importers, &c., and in that regard cedes all power necessary to carry out a strict enforcement or the health requirements of the city to the Health Officer. The present incumbent, Dr. Vanderpoel, who was a nominee of Governor Hoffman, is retained by special section until the end of his term, unless removed by the Governor. Hoffman, is retained by special section until the end of his term, unless removed by the Governor. The bill provides that Quarantine shall consist of wair-courses, docks, piers, and therapide for vessels, floating hospitals, boarding stations, burying grounds and residences for officers. The anchorage for vessels shall be at least two miles away from any shore, in the Lower Bay. The Heaith Officer is given the power to call upon any officer of justice to assist him in the enforcement of the provisions of the act, the whole quarantine to be for purposes of adjudication under the jurisdiction of New York city. In fine, the power's granted seem to be sufficient to insure a perfect heaith supervision of New York Bay, except when Perth-Amboy or some other jealous port of Jersey may choose to interfere, and no power short of the lederal can entirely squeich Jersey's quarantine interference.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION, presented to-day by Senator Benedict and referred to the Judiciary Committee, proposes such amendments to the Code that, in effect, no orders can be granted out of Court. The parties to suits, except divorce cases where infant beirs are interested, may be entitled to name their own referees. No sum or value shall be received by the Court officials or the Sheriff's officers from a prisoner while seeking ball, and no

MEMORY OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD. The he

The houses will meet jointly in the Senate chamber, and speeches will be made on the character and services of the deceased stateman by the men in either House best fitted to discharge the duty.

CANAL APPRAISERS.

Governor Dix has nominated to the Senate Messrs. V. W. Smith, of Syracuse; Charles G. Myers, of Ogdensburg, and Thaddeus Davis, of Buffalo, as Canal Appraisers.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Joint Session of the Senate and Assembly Charter Committees.

Friends and Opponents of the Bill to the Front-Rehearsing the Reasons For and Against It-Addresses by United States District Attorney Bliss, Professor Dwight, Howard Potter and Jackson S. Schultz.

The rival interests of New York city were well represented at the discussion of the charter before the joint committee of both nouses on cities in the Senate Chamber this afternoon. Senator Woodin the new chairman of the Senate committee, pre sided, and on his left sat Mr. Pierson, of Albany, the new chairman of the Assembly comittee. The members sat promiscuously ranged around the room, and sandwiched in among them, or forming rallying groups in various parts of the room, were the New Yorkers who had

COME TO BATTLE FOR AND AGAINST THE CHARTER The defenders of the measure were marshalled by George W. Bliss, Jr., and comprised such lights as William Laimbeer, John Q. Davenport, the "prefect of police for elections," as he was termed by a "sorehead" to-day; Alderman Vance, who has important interests in the new charter as President of the Board of Aldermen, and Alderman Van Schaick. Dan Conover was in the body of the but what errand he was on or what side he subserved is unknown. John J. Blair was also on the spot, but his presence here is connected with ome other matter. The Custom House men. supported by their own personal sentatives on the committee and in the House. Messrs. Blackie and Biglin were ranged at the rear of the room, while nearer the Lieutenant Governor's desk were the Seventy, as senatorial a corps of men as the Senate Chamber has ever held within its precincts. They were marshaled by Professor Dwight, the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Committee of Seventy, and comprised Jackson S. Schultz, Dorman B. Eaton, How-ard Potter, John Wheeler, Robert Hoe and Henry

MR. GEORGE BLISS OPENED THE BATTLE with heavy artillery, being so loaded with references, precedents and copies of old charters that two or three Senators' desks were required to hold them. He was listened to in absolute silence, although he didn't extend that courtesy to either Mr. Dwight or Mr. Schultz when they made their arguments on the other side.
STATEMENT BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS, JR.

Mr. Buss first addressed the committee, briefly stating the provisions of the charter. He commenced by saying that since the publication of the menced by saying that since the publication of the charter they had heard some criticisms; but they came mostly from some one who deemed himself personally affected. The proposition to abolish THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN was opposed by those gentlemen, on the ground that they did not desire to be legislated out of office, especially as they had just been elected. Another objection comes from some head of a department, who finds himself cut down. Other ob-

jections come from other sources, and yet they all originate from the same cause. Nevertheicas, he said, speaking for those he represented, he wanted the charter reported and passed substantially as it had been presented. He did not say it should not be amended, because he did not know but that it needed amendment in some respect. Still he insisted that it

that it needed amendment in some respect. Still he insisted that it outsited the counset from everybody they thought capable of giving counsel, and were convinced it was what the people of New York wanted. They had consulted the Committee of Seventy, and thought they had got in it all they wanted then. The found that the Legislative Committee of that body of citizens had, owing to the treatment they had received, resigned, and a new committee had been appointed, but the appointment was so recently made that the committee did not know what was wanted. The article published this morning, said for the article published this morning, said for the article published this morning, said that it emanated from persons not familiar with the wants of the people. He read a reference to the police to show that they did not understand the matter, and said that they had only seen the charter of 1870, which contains the section they referred to, and which had been wiped out. Our section, he said,

LIMITS THE POWER OF THE BOARD OF FOLICE to retire policemen for physical inability to perform their duties. Mr. Bliss then proceeded to point out the provisions of the bill, section by section. By the abolishment of the Board of Assistant Aldermen there would be a saving of \$120,000, if not \$200,000. The number and salary of the heads of departments were to be reduced; publicity was to be given to the proceedings of all the departments; advertising bills were to be reduced; THE PERSENT INCUMBENTS OF THE CHEFF OFFICES WERE TO BE REMOVED.

all special elections which were very expensive were to be abolished.

Mr. Bliss thus stated each provision of the bill, which has already been published. He noticed the objection to the provision giving the appointing power to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and said that it was not in accordance with our system of government to DUGHT TO PASS WITH ITS MAIN PRATURES UNDIS-

value of the

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT PROVISION,
and said the bill should be amended so that their
action should be governed by a majority instead of a unanimous vote. This, he said, was
in accordance with Mayor Havemeyer's recommendation in his Message. There was some oppoim accordance with Mayor Havemeyer's recom-mendation in his Message. There was some oppo-sition because there was no provision requiring the Comptroller to be present at the opening of bids. The framers of the bill could see no force in such a requirement, and some harm might be done by it. That officer could defeat all such proceed-ings by simply absenting nimself. He concluded by urging speedy action on the part of the commit-tee.

by urging speedy action on the part of the committee.

PROFESSOR DWIGHT.

Professor Dwight prescuted his argument when Mr. Bliss had concluded, making a long and exhaustive review of the needs of the city, although he said he had been unable to perfect the argument and proposed amendments as he wished, owing to lack of time and the inaccessibility of the charter as presented. Mr. Dwight was interrupted several times by Bliss, once while discussing the probability of a deadlock on appointments between the Mayor and Alegemen, and locosely declaring the only relief to be in removing the Mayor. Mr. Bliss said, very coolly:

"Will Professor Dwight be kind enough to say that that theory was originated by Mr. Eaton, who sits beside him, not by me? I think it the most absurd theory ever propounded."

"I understand that the author of the theory is Mr. George Bliss," responded the Professor.

"I understand that the author of the theory is Mr. George Bilss," responded the Professor. At another point, where the professor stated his objections to the board of officers who are named to present charges against officials, Mr. Bilss said, very savagely, "Your model Mayor appoints one of the Board," From this it will be seen that THE SPLIT BETWEEN THE CUSTOM HOUSE MEN AND

THE SPLIT BETWEEN THE CUSTOM HOUSE MEN AND THE MAYOR is well defined and bitter.

HOWARD POTTER'S REMARKS.

Mr. HOWARD POTTER'S REMARKS.

The Committee of Seventy appeal to all honest men holding seats in either branch of the Legislature to give to the city of New York, the metropolis of the nation, whose example for good or evil in matters of municipal administration is felt and followed by other cities throughout the length and breadth of the land, a charter which shall have no other purpose but that of securing

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY

breadth of the land, a charter which shall have no other purpose but that of securing EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY in the administration of the affairs of the city by a full and certain publicity of all facts relating to the same; by the arrangement of administration duties in definite spheres; by strictly defined responsibilities on the part of officials of the higher grades, and by the enactment of provisions in the amendments or by general law, by which penalties for neglect of official duties or maladministration on the part of the incumbents of municipal offices may be enforced in some way by citizens projunced thereby as taxpayers or otherwise. And we especially Erreal to the members of the republican party to accomplish the end sought, because the spectacle of a community like New York, in which there is a very large majority of democratic voters, subjected in the interest of party only to

must operate to the discredit of the republican party, not only in the State but in the nation. Certainly, after the great victory which has given them the power they have in this Legislature, the republican party can well afford to show an example of taggarphists, and certainly it should be

republican party can well afford to show an example of magnanimity; and certainly it should not forget now that the victory which it has achieved is in no small degree due to

THE WEIGHT CARRIED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY in New York city and State at the last election as a consequence of the presence in its ranks of men who formerly were high in authority in that party and in official position in our city government, and whose abuse of their trust, for personal and party ends, dragged down alike themselves and the party to which they belonged. The amendments of the proposed charter, which will be urged upon you in the interest of party advantage, will, after all, only promote the personal ends of party leaders, at the expense not only of the public service and public purses, but of the party to which they belong; and as the dishonest men of both parties will agree and work together for the furtherance of ends by which they may secure for themselves and their friends places and money, we look and appeal to the honest men of both parties in the Legislature to unite on their side to defeat such sinister and selfish purposes.

In conclusion, while we deprecate any hasty leg-

sinister and selfish purposes.

In conclusion, while we deprecate any hasty legislation on a matter so important, the committee quite as much deprecate the maintenance of the existing STATE OF THINGS in the administration of our municipal affairs, and we hope that you will speedily reach conclusions favorable to the reforms which we ask at your

we hope that you win speedily reach conclusions favorable to the reforms which we ask at your hands.

MR. BLISS' AMENDMENTS,
Mr. BLISS stated he had prepared some amendments to the bill, which, however, did not materially change it. They were, in effect, that the consideration of a veto by the Mayor shall be had immediately on reception; that the President pro tem. of the Board of Aldermen shall act as President when the President is acting as Mayor; that in cases of proceedings for the removal of the Mayor, the Governor shall direct the Attorney to take the testimony; that no contract shall be made unless the Comptroller endorse on its back that there is money enough on hand to pay for the same; that the Board of Health may delegate any of its powers to the Sanntary Inspector; that ordinary business advertisements may be inserted in the City Record in case it will reduce the expense of the publication to the city; that the action of the Board of Apportionment shall not be decided by unanimous vote, but by three members; and that the term of office of policemen and firemen shall not cease with the terms of the heads of departments.

Professor Dwight stated that the committee would soon present to the Legislature a codification of all laws relating to the city and county of New York.

Speeding 13 JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ Spoke, taking objection to

tion of all laws relating to the city and county of New York.

SPECK BY JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ spoke, taking objection to the charter on general political grounds as damaging to the character of the republican party. Here again Mr. Bins exposed the break between the Custom House men and the citizens. When Mr. Schultz denounced the proposed charter and the roundabout legislation to keep in certain men who were not appointed by any good republican authority, Mr. Binss sung out:—

"Do you mean Green "Schultz responded that he meant Delafield Smith and Van Nort, osth of whom were appointed by Mayor Hall, both of whom had too much power in their hands.

their hands.

Mr. Schultz commenced by saying he wished to

their hands.

Mr. Schultz commenced by saying he wished to disabuse the minds of the committee of the idea that there was a lack of harmony in the Committee of Seventy. The committee was brought together under the most extraordinary circumstances—circumstances which were well calculated to STIR THE HUMAN HEART AND EXCITE THE MIND to the most energetic action. It was composed equally of democrats and republicans, and nothing but the most pressing exigencies could have brought the two elements together, and they had worked not only harmoniously but enectively. They intended to convince this work. Now, as to the questions here, there were really but two points. One was, shall the Mayor have these appointments or is he to be SNUBBED BY HIS BOARD OF ALDERMEN?

for it was practically that and nothing hore. He may nominate the best men in the city, and if this Board wants some one else, some political favorites, his nomination would amount to nothing. He would undertake to say that this question had already been settled by the people of New York. We went before the people with this issue in the last campaign and they decided. They said they wanted the Mayor to make these appointments, and they wanted him to have the power of removal. He challenged his republican friends to gainsay that there was a great victory won at the poils in New York last Fall, and by whom? It is true.

THE REPUBLICANS DID GOOD SERVICE but it was won by the reformers, and the

win a similar victory again. He said Mayor Havemeyer must be trusted. The reform party held
him in high respect. The next point as would
refer to was the fact that certain ones had been
hedged in their places by statute, and now it was
proposed to put them in the fundamental law. He
asked what were the capabilities of these men that
we should guard them thus. Their coming was
rather an irregular proceeding. Take

THE CASE OF E. DRIAFIELD SMITH,
He was to resign on the incoming of Mayor Havemeyer, but he doesn't resign and he won't resign.
Why put Van Nort in the Public Works Department
where he will have thousands of men under
him and eight or ten millions of dollars
under his control? Why him more than
any one else? Certainly no harm could
result from having two men with him, but
what we want is to commence de nono. When a
builder lays a foundation, if in digging he comes to
a boulder he does not dig over or around it—he
places powder under it and seatters it in fragments. Then he lays his toundation square and
level and builds it. That is what we want to do,
and with your help we will do it.

ADDOURNED.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Tuesday next at three P. M.

BROWNE.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan-nary 22, Mary, daughter of the late D. N. Browne, M. D.

M. D.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Hyland.—In Brooklyn. on Wednesday evening.
January 22, Johns, beloved son of John J. and Louisa
F. Hyland, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the
funeral, from the residence of his parents, 100 Bergen street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock. The
remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

[For other Deaths see Eighth Page]

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

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